FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

NORTH AFRICA

Faure Backed on Algeria

The French Natl. Assembly Oct. 18 gave the 8-mo.-old Govt. of Edgar Faure its 2d vote of confidence in 9 days on its North African program by voting, 308-254, for Faure's 4-point program of short- and long-term reforms in Algeria. [See p. 333B1]

The unusually large Assembly vote (562 of 625 members present) was the result of new parliamentary rules which ended absentee or party-bloc votes.

Faure sought Oct. 14—after a 3-day debate—to win approval of his Algerian program without linking it to a formal confidence vote, but Gaullist maneuverings forced him to set the Oct. 18 confidence vote. Faure won approval of these 4 points:

- Reaffirmation of the 1947 Statute for Algeria, which made Algeria a part of Metropolitan France.
- Authorization of short-term reforms affecting land use, local political organization & separation of the Islamic religion from the state.
- Approval of an economic program to promote Algerian industrialization & to raise living standards.
- Approval of the principle of free elections in Algeria to provide a basis for consultation on future political, economic & administrative changes in French-Algerian relations. [See p. 325D2]

Vote Linked to Saar, Big 4

Faure's leftist opponents favored a more liberal program aimed at developing a federal status for Algeria; rightists favored the status quo. During the debate, many Deputies scored Faure's Algerian policies but ended their speeches by voicing support in the final vote in order to avert a government crisis a few days before the Saar plebiscite Oct. 23 & the Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting starting Oct. 27. [See pp. 326A3, 338F2]

Ex-Premier Georges Bidault said after the vote Oct. 18: "My vote was cast with reference to short-term international considerations. . . . I continue to have grave doubts concerning developments in Morocco & the Govt.'s long-term intentions in North Africa generally."

In the final vote, only the Communists & Socialists voted solidly against Faure. They were joined by about 2/3 of the Gaullists present & by determined rightists. Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay was credited with bringing into line certain rightists who voted against Faure in the Moroccan debate & in preliminary votes on Algeria Oct. 14. [See pp. 333D2, 266F3]

France Called 'Sick Man'

Ex-French Amb.-to-Bonn André François-Poncet, a member of the French Academy, warned Oct. 17 that a Cabinet crisis "would justify the calumnies which depict us, in all the world's languages, as 'the Sick Man of Europe,' the worm-eaten timber to which it would be insane to wish to be tied." France's "frivolity & heedlessness of consequences are severely condemned. Already abroad we are being stricken from the list of great peoples," he said in a front-page editorial in the newspaper *Le Figaro*. [See p. 173E2]

(The Franch weekly *L'Express*, strong supporter of ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France, became a morning newspaper Oct. 13. It was expected to advance Mendès-France's attempt to organize a movement to back his program of economic reforms in the Natl. Assembly elections to be held by next year.) [See p. 210D3]

French Warned of New Taxes

Finance Min. Pierre Pflimlin told French treasury officials Oct. 18 that continued fighting in North Africa might force new taxes to protect the franc, which had been stable for 3 years. (Anti-tax crusader Pierre Poujade was indicted Sept. 30 on charges of encouraging "collective refusal to pay taxes." He faced 6 months in jail & fines up to 220,000 francs [$3,628].) [See p. 102A2]

Moroccan Council Formed

The long-delayed Council of the Throne was formed in Rabat, Morocco, Oct. 15 with 4 members instead of the 3 originally proposed by French Premier Faure. The increase was considered a compromise between the positions of the Moroccan nationalists & the French Resident-Gen., Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour. [See p. 333D1]

The council's members: Hadj Mohammed el Mokri, Grand Vizier (Prime Minister) to Moroccan Sultans for 40 years; Si Bekkai Ould M'Barek, ex-Pasha of Sefrou, regarded as main spokesman for ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef; Si Tahar Ouassou, a tribal chieftain chosen by Boyer de Latour; and Hadj Mohammed Sbihi, Pasha of Salé, a neutral with possible nationalist leanings.

El Mokri declared the throne to be vacant Oct. 15; he said the council would hold the imperial seal used by Sultans to approve decrees. The council held its first meeting Oct. 17 and declared the start of "a new democratic era which will guarantee to all Moroccans, regardless of religious beliefs, legality of their rights & duties." The council's first job was to appoint a Premier to form a cabinet representing all shades of Moroccan political opinion. [See p. 326C-D1]

France Accuses Spain

The French Resident-General's office charged Oct. 16 that French troops were fired on from Spanish Morocco Oct. 14. The communiqué, authorized by Lt. Gen. Boyer de Latour, said that French troops did not fire back. The communiqué contradicted a Spanish note of Oct. 15 which said that the High Commissioner in Spanish Morocco, Lt. Gen. Rafael Garcia Valino, had invited a French officer to visit Spanish Morocco to "ascertain personally" the "falseness of the French accusations" that Spain was helping Moroccan guerrillas attack French outposts. [See p. 333C3]

The French statement said that Boyer de Latour had asked the Spanish High Commissioner "to establish contact between the French & Spanish general staffs" and that he "waited about 3 days for an answer that was not entirely positive."

A Spanish spokesman in Tetuan said Oct. 16 he could "not understand" the French statement. He repeated

Week in Headlines

International

French Asmbly. upheld Premier Faure's program on Algeria to avoid Cabt. crisis; France charged Spain aided Moroccan guerrillas.

Nixon said peace prospects were good despite tensions caused by Reds in Asia, Middle East.

Russia freed Erika Wallach after 5 years' imprisonment.

United States

Eisenhower, Wilson agreed that there should be no cuts next year in military spending, manpower.

Defense Dept. issued documents conflicting with MacArthur's statement that he opposed Russia's entry into war against Japan & concessions at time of Yalta.

Senate Subcom. denounced jury tapping by U. of Chicago group.

Amer. Legion denounced UNESCO.

Northeast suffered year's 2d flood disaster.

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that Garcia Valino had issued the invitation. A Spanish note to Paris Oct. 16 repeated denials of aid to the guerrillas.

A Spanish communiqué Oct. 15 said "if this campaign of false & baseless information continues in French organs of publicity—a campaign which could not be carried out without official backing—and if French authorities continue in their unfounded declarations . . . Spain will be obliged to denounce the facts before the UN," where it would show proof of "what is being attempted with this campaign and who menaces peace in this zone of the world."

Authorities in Spanish Morocco were reported Oct. 14 to have created a "neutralized" area, 3 to 7 mi. deep, along the Franch Moroccan border in the Gueznaia region. Meanwhile, French troops moved toward the Spanish Moroccan border to seal off the frontier behind retreating guerrillas. [See p. 33E-F3]

MIDDLE EAST

Big 4 May Discuss Mid-East

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Oct. 18 that he "would be disposed to" resume discussions of the Middle East with Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov during the Big 4 foreign ministers' conference opening in Geneva Oct. 27. "I have done it twice, and the 3d time might have more luck than the first 2," Dulles said. [See p. 327E1]

Dulles pointed out that the Middle East was not on the Big 4 agenda [see p. 246B2] "although it is always permissible, I suppose, for the foreign ministers to put a new item on the agenda if all of them want to do so." Dulles thought it "quite likely" that the Middle East would be discussed in "informal talks which take place as a by-product of these conferences." He said he had not heard of suggestions that the USSR might ask to subscribe to the U.S.-British-French declaration of 1950 on the Middle East. [See p. 343C1]

Value of Arms Discussed

Commenting on Israel's request for U. S. arms aid to balance Soviet-bloc aid to Arab nations, Dulles said that the 1950 declaration had "2 broad concepts" regarding arms: "One, that it is desirable to avoid a serious imbalance of power; the other is that it is desirable to avoid an armaments race."

"We do not yet know . . . the military significance" of the Czech-Egyptian arms agreement, Dulles said, because "we do not know yet the full quantity or the kinds or the quality. . . . Second-hand arms is a business which is very difficult to appraise accurately. . . . Countries with large armaments are constantly discarding the old types and . . . the actual value of the discards is . . . not always easy to judge." Dulles concluded that it was too soon to say "whether what is taking place is gotary potential" of Egypt. [See p. 335F3]

Sharett Accuses USSR

Israeli Premier Moshe Sharett, concluding a 2-day foreign-policy debate in the Knesset (Parliament), said Oct. 19 that the USSR was to blame if there was a threat of war in the Middle East. Sharett said that Israel knew that Egypt had not approached the USSR for arms; the initiative came from Moscow. He noted that U. S. arms sales to Egypt in the past had been balanced by equal sales to Israel, but he said he did not know whether Israel could buy arms from the USSR, as had been reported in newspapers. Sharett ruled out the idea of preventive war, as proposed Oct. 18 by Menachem Begin, leader of the Herut Party (an outgrowth of the terrorist Irgun Zvai Leumi).

Sharett opened the Knesset debate Oct. 18 by calling on Jews throughout the world to help Israel buy arms to balance Arab purchases. He called Egyptian restrictions in the Gulf of Aqaba a "conspicuous violation of the armistice agreement," and he reasserted Israel's right to "full freedom of action at the time and in the manner we shall find suitable." [See p. 327B-C3]

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Senators' Alms Buy Arms

4 members of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Com. visiting Cairo dropped small contributions into a collection box for an Egyptian arms-fund drive proffered by an Egyptian midget Oct. 18 during Egypt's "armaments week." Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) next day denied Egyptian press reports that they had contributed "all the money they had" and explained that he and the 3 other Senators (Dems. Harley M. Kilgore, W. Va., John L. McClellan, Ark. & John C. Stennis, Miss.) thought the midget was collecting "for some charity society for children or something else." The episode took place as the Senators arrived for a meeting with Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser. Saltonstall said the midget asked for more money when they left "but we found out what it was for & refused to pay."

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Harriman Scores U.S. Admin.

N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman Oct. 18 described the Middle East situation as "explosive" and "made to order to Communist mischief-making." He criticized the Eisenhower Admin. for not making it clear to Arab countries that Israel's right to exist would be defended "with overwhelming outside help" if necessary. Harriman said the Communists were "throwing oil on a dangerous fire" while "prattling about peaceful co-existence." He spoke at a dinner in New York of the Natl. Com. for Labor Israel. [See p. 336F2]

Congressmen Back Israel Arms

15 New York Democratic Congressmen* signed a joint statement Oct. 13 calling on the Eisenhower Admin. to supply Israel with jet planes & tanks and to start establishment at once "of a security pact with Israel guaranteeing the integrity of her borders & that of her Arab neighbors."

Johnston Hopeful on Jordan

Pres. Eisenhower's special Middle East representative, Eric A. Johnston, said in Rome Oct. 15 that Israel & the Arab nations had "made it clear to me that the technical & the engineering details" of the Jordan Valley development plan were "now satisfactory in the main." "They believe the remaining differences can readily be reconciled. This is my opinion." (Following Johnston's departure from the Middle East Oct. 14, there were reports that Lebanon & Syria had rejected the plan in a meeting of the Arab League in Cairo. The League had announced that it had postponed consideration of the project.) [See pp. 295B2, 335E3]

Egypt Prefers West Aid on Dam

Egyptian Govt. officials confirmed Oct. 13 that the USSR had offered to help finance construction of a Nile River dam near Aswan in return for cotton, rice & other commodities, but Egyptian Amb.-to-U.S. Ahmed Hussein told U.S. State Secy. Dulles Oct. 17 that Egypt would rather have the Intl. Bank & the U.S. finance the dam. [See p. 335D3]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Nixon Hopeful on Peace

U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon said Oct. 17: He shared "a hope & faith with millions of people in the U.S. & the world that the chances for peace today are better than at any time since World War II" despite "tension areas in the Near East & Asia." There were "dynamic forces at work on world problems which could prove decisive on the side of peace." These were: the UN; "the strength of the U.S. & the free world . . . amassed not for purposes for aggression & war, but solely for defense & peace; atomic power which "in both its destructive & creative aspects can be a force for peace"; & "the spirit of Geneva."

Nixon said the Geneva spirit did not mean "peace at any price," condonement of injustice or "a naive acceptance of good words for good intentions." It did mean a "belief that the world is entering an era of peaceful change when war must be renounced as an instrument of national

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policy . . . an era in which we shall attempt to correct injustices by peaceful rather than warlike means, by moral rather than military force."

Nixon spoke on the 2d & final day of the 24th annual *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Forum in New York.

He said there were "4 time bombs which must be defused before they set off explosions which could lead to war." These were:

- "The unnatural division of peoples.
- "The subjection of the captive states of Eastern Europe.
- "The world-wide, organized campaign of subversion against free governments.
- "The fear of surprise attack which can only be removed by an adequate inspection system."

(Earlier Oct. 17, Nixon addressed the Intl. Air Transport Assn. in New York and said there could be "no greater step toward peace" than acceptance of Pres. Eisenhower's suggestion that both the U.S. & the Russian inspection plans be adopted.) [See p. 333G3]

Nixon Scores Peiping, Moscow

Nixon told the *Herald Tribune* Forum that the "refusal" of Communist China to renounce the use of force "is another disturbing factor" [see p. 334G1]. "And it is unfortunate that just before the foreign ministers' conference begins we are witnessing what appears to be an attempt to stimulate by proxy an arms race which could increase the chances for armed conflict in the Middle East." [See p. 342C1]

Nevertheless, Nixon said, the foreign ministers would meet "in an atmosphere which at the outset, at least, will be more cordial & therefore will hold more promise for resolving differences than at any similar conference between East & West in the past 10 years."

Praises Dulles

Nixon said that State Secy. Dulles would face a more difficult task & carry greater responsibilities than any previous State Secy. "The time for words alone has passed. The time for deeds has come. No Secy. of State has been better prepared by background, judgment & character to undertake those responsibilities."

"We must at all costs avoid the bluster which might blunder us into war," but "we are not naive enough to feel that personal charm is a deciding factor in the relations of armed powers." "We are not begging for peace because we are weak. Rather . . . we do not wish to be judged before history for missing the slightest chance to prevent the world's most destructive war."

Vs. Cutting Aid to India

Nixon said it was necessary to "do a more effective job" of informing the general public of "the wisdom of increasing trade between nations," the "tremendous benefits from the exchange of persons—a program which should be sharply expanded"—& of "the true purpose" behind foreign-aid programs.

Nixon noted a recent suggestion that the U.S. end aid to India because India did not agree with "certain aspects of our foreign policy." Nixon said he did not always agree with Jawaharlal Nehru & other Indian leaders, "but I do know this: Our friends in India share our devotion to the common law & to the English parliamentary system—both of which are the very antithesis of Communist doctrine." The reason for foreign aid was to create countries "strong enough to be independent of any foreign domination." [See p. 336D3]

(The opening session of the *Herald Tribune* forum was held Oct. 16 in the UN Gen. Assembly hall, where the U.S., British & Soviet members of the UN disarmament subcommittee [Harold E. Stassen, Anthony Nutting & Arkady A. Sobolev, respectively] stated their national policies on controlling the atom & applying it to peaceful uses.) [See p. 334A2]

Atoms-for-Peace Revisions

The USSR Oct. 18 introduced (in the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com.) a revised version of its proposal for a UN. atoms-for-peace agency, recommending that there be a "conference of experts designated by the governments of the states concerned" to discuss formation of the agency. The USSR did not specify the "states concerned," nor did it accept a long-standing U.S. invitation to be one of the co-sponsors of the proposed agency, which was under discussion in the Political & Security Com. [See p. 335C2]

A revision of the West's atoms-for-peace resolution [see p. 335E2] introduced Oct. 19 incorporated a Scandinavian suggestion that the final text of the statute be considered at a conference of the 84 proposed members (the 60 UN members & 24 members of specialized agencies). The revised Western draft also increased the role of the UN Secy. Gen. in the atoms-for-peace program.

British, Soviet Fleets Visit

6 British warships, headed by the carrier *Triumph*, flagship of the British Home Fleet, arrived in Leningrad harbor Oct. 12 for a 6-day goodwill visit. They were the first British Navy units at Leningrad since 1946. 6 Soviet warships, headed by the 12,000-ton cruiser *Sverdlov*, arrived at Portsmouth, Eng. the same day in an exchange of visits. 2 Soviet sailors' concerts in London's Empress Hall were warmly received Oct. 16.

Although the British warships were open to all visitors, Soviet authorities said Oct. 14 only those with special passes from factories, unions, etc. could visit the ships.

Soviet Journalists in U.S.

7 Soviet journalists arrived in New York Oct. 17 for a month-long U.S. tour. Group spokesman was Boris Nikolaevich Kanpov-Polevoy, who said that U.S. newsmen in Moscow helped plan the itinerary of the Russians, who wanted to see the "best of things" in the U.S. They told New York newsmen Oct. 20 that one reason for their visit was to show "we can fully express our opinions." They said criticism of Soviet officials & agencies appeared in the Soviet press "regularly" and there were as many differences of opinion among them as in any group of journalists. Group members visited Wall St. Oct. 18. [See p. 327A1]

(Vladimir V. Matskevich, who headed the Soviet farm delegation that visited the U.S. & Canada, was named Soviet Agri. Min. Oct. 17. The post had been vacant since Ivan Benediktov was made Min. of State Farms in 1954.) [See pp. 286D2, 311G1]

Soviet Clerk Kills Self

Alexia Minaev, 42, a clerk for the Soviet delegation to the UN, was found shot dead in the delegation building in New York Oct. 15. Delegation employes said he had been despondent, and New York police said he had committed suicide.

Reds Free Erika Wallach

Mrs. Erika Glaser Wallach, 33, adopted daughter of ex-U.S. State Dept. employe Noel Field, spoke to newsmen in Moscow Oct. 18 a few days after her release from a labor camp at Vorkuta, a coal mining center in northern Russia. She had been arrested in East Berlin in 1950 as a spy while searching for Noel Field, his wife, Herta, & his brother, Herman, all of whom had disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. (The Noel Fields were released by Hungary in 1954 but sought "asylum" there. Herman Field was released by Poland in Feb. 1955 & went to London.) [See p. 58E3]

Mrs. Wallach said she was in an East Berlin jail for 2½ yrs. before facing a Soviet court martial, which sentenced her to death. She was transferred to Moscow in Jan. 1953 & was told her sentence was cut to 15 yrs.' imprisonment. She reported that she had seen no Americans at Vorkuta, where she arrived in Aug. 1953 and worked on road & railroad construction. She said the Russians released her after telling her the spy charges against her were groundless. She added that other foreign prisoners at Vorkuta were also being released and the labor camps at Vorkuta liquidated but that many prisoners were released on condition they stay in Vorkuta. She planned an early return to the U.S.

USSR Explains German Accord

The USSR told the U.S., Britain & France Oct. 19 that it would continue to control Allied military traffic between West Berlin & West Germany although the East German Govt. would control German communications between Berlin & the West. The Soviet notes were in reply to the Western powers' protest Oct. 3 [see p. 326C3]. The USSR said its accord with East Germany in Sept. stipulated that the USSR would continue to control Allied military traffic "temporarily & until appropriate agreement had been reached."

THE PRESIDENT

Discusses Arms, Geneva

Pres. Eisenhower, recuperating at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver after a heart attack, conferred with Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Oct. 17 on military policy and with State Secy. John Foster Dulles Oct. 19 on the forthcoming Forgn. Ministers' conference in Geneva.

Wilson said after his 25-minute discussion that, although details were not mentioned, Mr. Eisenhower seemed to agree that there should be no cuts next year in the $34½ billion military budget or in the armed forces' scheduled 2,850,000 - man strength. Wilson hinted that fiscal 1957 military spending might be even "a little higher" because of higher material & labor costs and the speed-up in aircraft programs*. Wilson said he & the President had discussed Wilson's role in the forthcoming Geneva conference.

Dulles conferred with Mr. Eisenhower for 25 minutes and then said the President expected "something will be done" at the Geneva meeting. Dulles said his own expectations were: (a) "concrete progress toward the reunification of Germany within a framework of European security" and at least the surmounting of "some of the obstacles to that unification"; (b) "concrete progress on . . . increased contacts between East & West" and the clearing away of "some of the misunderstandings" on disarmament. [See p. 326A3]

Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, who conferred with Mr. Eisenhower for 15 minutes Oct. 15, said he had told the President he thought the budget could be balanced by June 30, 1956. Humphrey said he opposed a tax cut until it was balanced. He insisted he & Wilson had "no controversy" over the military budget and that he never had sought cuts in defense programs. [See p. 329C-D1]

Continues Recovery

Pres. Eisenhower continued to make "satisfactory" progress in his recovery during the 3d week after his heart attack, according to daily reports of his medical staff. He received gifts from family members, aides & friends on his 65th birthday Oct. 14. Next day he was lifted to a chair for the first time since his illness and sat unassisted for 15 minutes before being lifted back into bed. He was lifted into a wheelchair for the first time Oct. 18 and wheeled to the hospital porch for sunshine & fresh air. He started an oil painting of a Rocky Mountains scene Oct. 19. [See p. 336A-F1]

*Wilson told reporters Oct. 18 that in an Oct. 14 memo (entitled "Guidelines for Fiscal Year 1956 & 1957") he had ordered the Army, Navy & Air Force Secretaries, the Asst. Defense Secretaries & the Defense Dept. general counsel to start economies expected to save $500 million in the coming fiscal year's military expenditures without affecting the nation's ability to strike back in case of attack. Economies would include reduction of the services' 1,154,024 civilian employes by nearly 68,000 via 3 2% cuts to be completed by Dec. 31, Mar. 31 & June 30. (Sen. Stuart Symington [D., Mo.] said in Chicago Sept. 30 that "true unification" of the services could save $5 billion a year currently spent "to perpetuate an ever-growing bureaucracy in the Pentagon.")

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 18 signed proclamations designating Oct. 22 as Natl. Olympic Day and Oct. 26 as Natl. Day of Prayer. . . . Presidential appointments: (Oct. 17) Lt. Gen. Randolph McCall Pate, 57, to succeed retiring Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd as Marine Corps commandant, effective Jan. 1 [see p. 37A3]. (Oct. 19) Min.-to-Iceland John J. Muccio as Amb. to Iceland. [See Vol. XIV, p. 315E1] . . . Resignations: (Oct. 15) T. Coleman Andrews, 56, as Internal Revenue Commissioner, effective Oct. 31, to become American Fidelity & Casualty Co. chrmn. [see p. 186G1]; Amb.-to-Korea William S. B. Lacy, because of ill health [see p. 99G2]. (Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks confirmed Oct. 6 that Asst. Commerce Secy. Lothair Teetor was resigning effective Nov. 30 but denied he was "being dropped.") [See Vol. XIV, pp. 344E3, 333B3]

WAR VS. JAPAN

MacArthur Urged USSR Entry

The Defense Dept. Oct. 19 issued a 107-page documentary record of World War II in the Pacific which showed that Gen. Douglas MacArthur strongly advocated bringing Russia into the war against Japan both before & after the Yalta Conference.

The report apparently conflicted with MacArthur's Mar. 23 statement that, although he had urged Russia's entry early in the war, he would have opposed it at the "late date" (Feb. 4-11, 1945) of the Yalta Conference and would have been against the "vital concessions [made] for such a purpose." [See p. 90A3]

MacArthur advocated Russia's participation in the Japanese war early in 1945, according to a Feb. 13, 1945 letter in which Maj. Gen. (then Col.) Paul L. Freeman Jr., War Dept. Operations Div. officer then visiting the Southwest Pacific Area, reported to Gen. George C. Marshall on a 1½-hr. conversation (date not given) with MacArthur. Freeman's letter said:

> MacArthur "stated that when we entered Japan we must be prepared to reckon with the Japanese Army in far greater strength than is now there. He was apprehensive as to the possibility of the movement of the bulk of the Manchurian army & other Japanese forces from China to the defense of the homeland. He emphatically stated that we must not invade Japan proper unless the Russian Army is previously committed to action in Manchuria. He said this was essential and that it should be done without the 3 months' delay upon the conclusion of the defeat of Germany as intimated by Marshal Stalin to the President [Roosevelt] [see p. 119E-F2]. He said that it was only necessary for action to commence in Manchuria to contain that force of Japanese in order to make possible our invasion of Japan & the rapid conclusion of the war. He understands Russia's aims, that they would want all of Manchuria, Korea & possibly part of North China [see pp. 117D-F2, 119F2-E3]. This seizure of territory was inevitable, but the United States must insist that Russia pay her way by invading Manchuria at the earliest possible date after the defeat of Germany."

Views Following Yalta Parley

The report noted that U.S. Far East commanders "were informed of the military results of the Yalta Conference, especially as they bore on the war against Japan, by a group of Washington planning officers, who left the Crimea [Yalta] on Feb. 10 [the day before the conference ended]."

Brig. Gen. George A. Lincoln, one of these planning officers, reporting on a Feb. 25, 1945 conversation with MacArthur, said MacArthur "considers it essential that maximum number of Jap divisions be engaged & pinned down on Asiatic mainland before United States forces strike Japan proper." After returning to Washington, Lincoln supplemented this with a Mar. 8, 1945 memo to Marshall in which he said:

> "MacArthur pointed out that politically they [the Russians] want a warm water port which would be Port Arthur [see pp. 117D2, 119F2-E3]. He considered that it would be impractical to deny them such a port because of their great military power. Therefore, it was only right they should share the cost in blood in defeating Japan. From the military standpoint we should make every effort to get Russia into the Japanese war before we go into Japan, otherwise we will take the impact of the Jap divisions and reap losses, while the Russians in due time advance into an area free of major resistance. Gen. MacArthur stated he considered the President should start putting pressure on the Russians now."

The report cited a June 18, 1945 meeting of Pres. Truman & advisers at which Marshall read an undated telegram in which MacArthur advised: "The hazard & loss [in invading Japan] will be greatly lessened if an attack is launched from Siberia sufficiently ahead of our target date to commit the enemy to major combat."

Chiefs Cooled on Reds' Entry

The report revealed that by late 1944 the Joint Chiefs of Staff had decided Japan could be defeated without Russia. A planning paper of the Joint Chiefs Nov. 23, 1944 recognized "the desirability" of Russia's "early entry" into the war against Japan but stated the "conviction that the defeat of Japan may be accomplished without Russian participation." It predicted that "Russia's interests in the Far East & in postwar world politics will undoubtedly force her entry."

Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, commander of the U.S. military mission to Russia, noted Apr. 16, 1945 that "military collaboration with the Soviet Union was no longer vital to the United States." [See p. 114C2]

The Joint Chiefs met Apr. 24, 1945 and apparently agreed, according to the report, that "Soviet entry into the war was no longer considered necessary to make [the Japanese] invasion feasible."

The report brought out that during Truman's June 18, 1945 meeting with his advisers, Adm. Ernest J. King, then Chief of Naval Operations, had emphasized that "regardless of the desirability of the Russians' entering the war, they were not indispensable and he did not think we should go so far as to beg them to come in. While the cost of defeating Japan would be greater, there was no question in his mind but that we could handle it alone."

War Secy. Henry L. Stimson was quoted as saying in a May 21, 1945 letter to Actg. State Secy. Joseph C. Grew: "Russian entry into the war against Japan will be decided by the Russians on their own military & political basis with little regard to any [U. S.] political action. . . . While the USSR will seek & will accept any political inducement . . . as a condition . . . [such] inducements will not in fact affect the Russian decision. . . ."

Stalin's assurance that he would back Chiang Kai-shek was reported by Harry Hopkins May 29, 1945 after a May 28 meeting with Stalin. The report quoted Hopkins as saying: "Stalin made categorical statement that he would do everything he could to promote unification of China under the leadership of Chiang. . . . He further stated that this leadership should continue after the war because no one else was strong enough. He specifically stated no Communist leader was strong enough to unify China." [See p. 117C3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Jury Tapping. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Oct. 5 criticized the U. of Chicago Law School for concealing a microphone in a Wichita, Kan. jury room and recording jury deliberations in 5 civil cases during May 1954 as part of a Ford Foundation-financed study of the jury system. Brownell said the Justice Dept. "unequivocally opposed" any "eavesdropping" on jury deliberations as stifling "free exchange of ideas between jurors." He said the tapping was done "apparently with the consent of the judge & the lawyers on both sides" but without the knowledge or consent of the jurors or Atty. General. Prof. Harry Kalven Jr., director of the project, said all parties, including the U. S. Dist. Attorney, had approved. He reported that parts of the recordings had been played by 10th Circuit federal judges at their summer judicial conference.

Kalven & Edward H. Levi, the law school dean, defended the project before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Oct. 12 as Sens. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) & William Jenner (R., Ind.) opened 2 days of hearings. Subcommittee counsel Julius Sourwine's questions seemed largely aimed at connecting Kalven & Levi with communism. Levi admitted having been a Natl. Lawyers Guild member for a short time more than 10 years ago but said he had quit when it was accused of pro-communism. He agreed that he had signed a 1948 letter to the *Chicago Daily News* denouncing the House Un-American Activities Com. Kalvern admitted that he had signed letters & spoken publicly in favor of clemency for atom spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg and had attacked the decision ending Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer's security clearance.

Wichita lawyer Paul A. Kitch, who said he had persuaded the law school to tap the jury room, testified Oct. 13 that in addition to Circuit Judge Orrie Phillips & Dist. Judge Delmas Hill, who had authorized the tapping, the project had been approved by other prominent jurists. Eastland & Jenner ended the hearings Oct. 13 with a statement denouncing "this violation of the sanctity of the jury room" and pledging to press for laws providing "severe punishment" for "eavesdropping" on juries.

Constitutional Rights. Chrmn. Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.) of the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcom. announced Oct. 5 that scheduled hearings on freedom of religion had been canceled. He said committee members had decided Oct. 4 that "no oral witnesses . . . would be necessary" since a "hearing in written form" had been conducted by means of questionnaires circulated in September. Protestant critics, including the magazine *Christian Century*, had charged that the questionnaire "invited" Roman Catholics to attack Supreme Court decisions on church-state separation. Marshall MacDuffie, 46, N. Y. lawyer, resigned Oct. 11 as the subcommittee's chief counsel because of disagreements & his desire not "to be associated" with the questionnaires, which were "prepared & distributed" by the subcommittee's chief hearings counsel, Lon Hocker, ex-pres. of the St. Louis Bar Assn. Glenn L. Archer, exec. director of the 50,000-member Protestants & Other Americans United for Separation of Church & State, charged Oct. 14 that the subcommittee canceled the hearings in order to suppress "the facts concerning religious liberty & church-state separation." He charged that hundreds of tax-supported schools were operated by Catholic nuns in conjunction with churches and in violation of the constitution. Hocker, denying any suppression of facts, said that among groups "which requested that there be no oral hearings were the Illinois & California chapters of Protestants & Others United for Separation of Church & State." [See p. 322E1]

Butter & Cheese Deals. Chrmn. Lawrence H. Fountain (D., N. C.) of a House Govt. Operations subcommittee informed Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson in an Oct. 15 letter that 47 butter dealers had received $279,949 from the CCC in 1954 in "sell-back" farm price support deals. The CCC had bought the butter from the dealers and had resold the butter to the same dealers a month later without the butter even leaving the warehouses. The only money exchange was payment by the Govt. to the dealers of the profit represented by the difference in the prices. The butter deals were uncovered during a subcommittee investigation of $2,087,494 in similar "windfalls" made by 100 companies on cheese transactions, a case which the subcommittee revealed Sept. 17 had been turned over to the Justice Dept. 11 firms received payments on both butter & cheese. Largest sums received (all on cheese deals): Kraft Foods of Chicago $725,797; Lakeshire Marty Co. (Borden) of Plymouth, Wis. $301,649; C. J. Berst & Co. of Portage, Wis. $141,402; Natl. Biscuit Co. of N. Y. $108,693; A&P of Green Bay, Wis. $93,692. [See p. 273G1]

American Legion. A resolution denouncing UNESCO for "propounding world citizenship & adherence to a nebulous world government" was adopted by overwhelming voice vote at the 37th annual American Legion convention in Miami Oct. 13 after floor debate was averted by anti-UNESCO parliamentary maneuvers. The resolution, adopted at the Oct. 10-13 convention, did not specifically call for U. S. withdrawal from UNESCO. The Legion's action was denounced Oct. 13 by ex-Pres. Truman, who said the group had "gone haywire in the last 3 or 4 years," and by UNESCO Dir. Gen. Dr. Luther Evans, who said UNESCO activities were restricted to cultural, educational & scientific affairs [see p. 315C-D1]. Other convention actions: J. Addington Wagner, Battle Creek, Mich. attorney, was elected national commander Oct. 13. Resolutions adopted Oct. 13 backed U. S. membership in the UN, opposed $100 monthly pensions for World War I veterans at 65, opposed statehood for Alaska & Hawaii, opposed further economic aid to India on grounds it "is actually giving material aid to Communist Russia." 40 & 8, the Legion's fun-making society, voted Oct. 11 to maintain "all-white" membership and to defer a move to quit the Legion.

Supreme Court. Decisions Oct. 17:

- Granted condemned kidnap-rapist Caryl Chessman a new hearing in San Francisco's U. S. District Court. The Court held, 5-3, that Chessman's plea that his 1948 trial records had been "fraudulently prepared" should not have been summarily dismissed. Justices Reed, Burton & Clark dissented. Chief Justice Warren did not participate. [See Vol. XIV, p. 264F2]
- Denied a Govt. appeal against a lower court decision that voided the conviction & life imprisonment sentence of ex-Army Sgt. John David Provoo for collaboration with the Japanese in World War II. [See p. 85A1]
- Granted the Govt. a review of the N.Y. Fed. Appeals Court's reversal of the conviction of ILA Pres.-emeritus Joseph P. Ryan. Justice Harlan did not participate. [See p. 225C1]
- Granted 14 Calif. Communist leaders a review of their convictions for violations of the Smith Act. The 14 [see Vol. XII, p. 247N] contended they had taught a peaceful transition to communism in the U. S. and asked the high court if they could be convicted for advocacy in the absence of evidence of violence.

Radar Network. The FCC Oct. 19 authorized American Tel. & Tel. to start work on the controversial $2.4 billion SAGE radar warning network despite objections by Controller Gen. Joseph Campbell & Congress members. It acted on the plea of Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, who had urged Campbell to withdraw his objection. The FCC, however, deferred until Feb. 1956 a decision on AT&T's proposal to let commercial customers pay the SAGE discount rates. The Western Union Telegraph Co. had charged that this proposal was made in an effort to drive WU out of the private telegraph business. [See p. 314D2-C3]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. A 5-man military court-of-honor was established Oct. 15 to try deposed Pres. Juan D. Perón in absentia for his conduct as an Army general. Retirement of 16 other high-ranking officers, including Gen. Franklin Lucero, was disclosed by the Army Ministry Oct. 15. Ex-Vice Pres. Alberto Teisaire was to be tried similarly by a naval court, the Navy Ministry reported Oct. 19. [See p. 330A2] . . . The Oct. 17 anniversary of Perón's rise to power was not celebrated as a workers' holiday for the first time in 10 years. Pres. Eduardo Lonardi signed a decree Oct. 9 abolishing the holiday. It was estimated, however, that 33% of industrial workers did not report for work. Troops had been stationed at key points to prevent disorders. Meanwhile, in Paraguay, Perón Oct. 17 began his residence at Villarrica where he had been sent to prevent his taking part in politics. [See p. 338D3] . . . Leading Argentine newspapers were to receive a uniform 15 tons of newsprint per day under terms of a new allotment revealed Oct. 19. Formerly, independent newspapers had been given smaller quotas than Govt. newspapers. [See p. 322D3]

Brazil. Gen. Euclides Zenobia da Costa, Army Inspector Gen., was dismissed by the War Ministry Oct. 18 after he had issued a proclamation Oct. 15 affirming the Army's intention to uphold the constitution against the possibility of a coup. At least 2 other high-ranking officers, Gen. Alcides Etchegoyen & Col. Alberto Bittencourt, also were dismissed for having taken part in politics (through the proclamation) while on active service. The proclamation was believed to have been an answer to an editorial by *Tribuna da Imprensa* editor Carlos Lacerda Oct. 14 in which he urged the armed forces to prevent newly-elected Juscelino Kubitschek from taking office as president. [See p. 338G2]

BUSINESS

U. S. gross national production reached a record rate equivalent to $392 billion a year during July-Sept., or $7.2 billion more than during the preceding quarter, due mostly to a $6 billion increase in consumer spending, the President's Council of Economic Advisers reported to Congress Oct. 19. Farm income dropped by 5½% to an annual rate of $10.2 billion during the 3d quarter, the CEA said. [See pp. 290F2, 337D1] . . . **U.S. manufacturers' profits** hit a record annual rate of $7.4 billion (before taxes) in 1955's 2d quarter (FTC & SEC report Oct. 18). . . . **Industrial production index** of the Fed. Reserve Bd. rose to a record 141 in September (reported Oct. 14). [See p. 266E1] . . . **U. S. national income** reached a record rate equivalent to $321 billion a year during Apr.-June, the Commerce Dept. reported Oct. 14. An SEC report same day said working capital of U. S. corporations rose to a record total of $100.6 billion June 30. (The SEC also reported Oct. 11 that corporation pension funds had assets totaling $11.2 billion at the end of 1954.) The Census Bureau said Oct. 18 that income averaged $3,200 for 50 million men who had earnings and $1,200 for 28 million women in 1954, same averages as in 1953. [See p. 290F2]

Pan American World Airways announced in New York Oct. 13 that it had ordered 45 4-engine jet transport planes (20 Boeing 707 Stratoliners, 25 Douglas DC-8s) costing a total of $269 million for service beginning in Dec. 1958. PAA Pres. Juan T. Trippe said the planes would be of more than 100-passenger capacity and average 575 mph., reducing N. Y.-London flight time to 6 hr. 35 min. from the present 11 hr., San Francisco-Tokyo time to 12 hr. 45 min. from the present 25 hr. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 94D2, 96D2] . . . **Intl. Air Transport Assn.**, meeting in Miami, announced Oct. 9 that international airline fares on first-class travel would be increased 10% by Apr. 1 (subject to approval by Govts.). Tourist fares were to remain unchanged. [See Vol. XIV, p. 350D3]

Major U. S. commercial banks Oct. 14 raised their prime rate on loans to big businesses to 3½% from 3¼%, highest rate in 25 yrs., due to shortage of lendable money & high demand for loans. [See pp. 275F3, 290B3] . . . **Canadian** Finance Ministry approved Oct. 11 plans by the Imperial Bank of Canada and Barclay's Bank of Canada (combined resources $813 million) to merge. The plan was subject to approval by stockholders & the Canadian Treasury Board.

Institutional investors owned $32 billion of common & preferred stock—⅛ of the marketable shares in U. S. businesses, Pres. Keith Funston of the N. Y. Stock Exchange said in an address to the Amer. Life Convention in Chicago Oct. 14. He said institutions were increasing their stock holdings by $6 million a day. [See p. 7A1] . . . **Cotton planting acreage** for the 1956 crop was set at 17,391,304 acres (minimum under the price-support law, 4% less than this year) by Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 14. The 1955 cotton crop was estimated by the U.S. Agri. Dept. Oct. 10 at 13,920,000 bales due to record per-acre yields. Added to the 11,121,000-bale surplus & reserve, this brought supply to a record 25,049,000 bales. [See p. 304G1]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 15

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,684	*$21,684	*$21,810
Currency circulation	*$30,552	*$30,428	*$30,143
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$24,989	*$24,940	*$21,382
N. Y. bank clearings	$8,854,895,139	$11,381,840,139	$8,431,264,735
England note circulation	*£1,767,987	*£1,769,503	*£1,639,44
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,212,825	10,512,618	10,586,690
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	189.95	192.55	165.93
Bond sales (par value)	$24,861,000	$20,953,500	$14,869,100
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.07	99.11	101.46
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	129,351	95,776	57,424
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,690,150	6,660,600	6,152,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,580,000	9,570,000	8,116,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,639	*10,627	*9,193
Carloadings (cars)	[b]807,035	820,312	702,910
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.48¼	$2.49⅞	$2.67¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.43⅜	$1.49⅞	$1.92⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$ .341	$ .3365	$ .3525
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.83	$44.83	$33.00
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.11	$6.17	$6.64
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111.2	111.4	109.7
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]125	126	118
Failures (Oct. 6)‡	207	186	230
U. S. Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. 1954**
Imports	*$973	*$885.1	*$824.5
Exports	*$1,261	*$1,266.7	*$1,149.3

* In millions ** N. Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate; Ward's reported Oct. 14 that 1955's 6 millionth new car was sold Oct. 11 (total car sales were 5,423,000 in 1954, 5,771,000 in 1953) [See p. 23F2] ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 5 [b] Oct. 8 [c] Oct. 1 [d] Oct. 11

Stock split of 3 new shares for one old share by Sears, Roebuck & Co. was approved Sept. 23 by the firm's board of directors in Chicago. A General Motors stockholders' meeting Sept. 23 in Wilmington, Del. approved the 3-for-1 GM stock split, which was to take effect Sept. 30. [See pp. 226A3, 86F-G1] . . . **Amer. Tel. & Tel.** announced completion Sept. 26 of the first transoceanic telephone cable (1,900 nautical mi. from Clarenville, Nfld. to Oban, Scotland, put down since June 22). A 2d Oban-to-Clarenville cable to complete facilities for 2-way transatlantic conversations without use of radio was to be laid in 1956. . . . **Amer. Bankers Assn.** convention in Chicago ended Sept. 28 with installation of Fred L. Florence, pres. of the Republic Natl. Bank of Dallas, as ABA president. Erle Cocke, vice chrmn. of the Fulton Natl. Bank of Atlanta, won a contest with Harry M. Arthur of Union, S.C. for the ABA vice presidency.

LABOR STATISTICS

Employment & Pay	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. '54
Civilian Labor force†	*66,882	*67,726	*65,244
Employed†	*64,733	*65,488	*62,145
Agricultural†	*7,875	*7,536	*7,527
Non-agricultural§	*50,300	*49,864	*48,490
Manufacturing§	*16,925	*16,819	*15,972
Govt.§	*6,931	*6,717	*6,746
Unemployed†	*2,149	*2,237	*3,100
Avg. weekly factory pay§	[s]$77.90	$76.33	$71.86
Avg. weekly factory hrs.§	41.0	40.6	39.7
Strike Data§	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. '54**
Stoppages started	450	425	328
Workers involved	*220	*750	*143
Stoppages in effect	650	650	525
Workers involved	*380	*900	*300
Man-days idle	*3,000	*3,200	*3,740
% working time‡	.30	.37	.41

* In thousands † Census Bureau § Bur. of Labor Statistics ‡ Estimated, all industries [s] Record

NEW BOOKS

Big Woods. By William Faulkner. Collection of hunting stories which depict author's love for native Mississippi. Oct. 14. (Random House, 212 pp., $3.95)*

The Deer Park. By Norman Mailer. Ex-AF officer becomes involved in amoralities of Hollywood society at desert resort. Oct. 14. (Putnam's, 375 pp., $4)*

Love, Death and the Ladies' Drill Team. By Jessamyn West. Short stories, some satiric, some romantic. Oct. 13. (Harcourt, Brace, 248 pp., $3.50)*

The Open Heart. By Edward Weeks. Recollections of Boston & literary people by "Atlantic" magazine's chief editor. Oct. 17. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 236 pp., $3.50)†

The Scrolls From the Dead Sea. By Edmund Wilson. Account of finding in 1947 of pre-Bible writings which may establish direct line between early Christianity & Judaism. Oct. 13 (Oxford, 121 pp., $3.25)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

A Roomful of Roses. Edith Sommer's comedy of adolescent child of divorced couple who learns to love her mother. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Presented by McClintic & Stanley Gilkey. With Patricia Neal, Betty Lou Keim, Darryl Richard, Ross Conway, David White. Oct. 17 at Playhouse. (3-2-2)§

Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter? George Axelrod's satirical comedy of fan magazine writer who is turned into successful screen writer by devil's advocate—a press agent. Staged by Axelrod. Presented by Jule Styne. With Orson Bean, Jayne Mansfield, Martin Gabel, Walther Matthau, Harry Clark. Oct. 13 at Belasco. (2-3-2)§

Closed

A Day By The Sea. Oct. 15 (24 performances).

RELIGION

New Orleans Roman Catholic Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummell was revealed Oct. 14 to have suspended services at St. Cecilia missions in Jesuit Bend, La. because the parishioners refused to let a Negro priest, Rev. Gerald Lewis of Bay St. Louis, La., say mass at the mission Oct. 2. Archb. Rummell was commended on his action by the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* Oct. 17. . . . **Canadian** Supreme Court declared invalid Oct. 19 the Montreal by-law that required stores to close on Roman Catholic holy days. [See Vol. XII, p. 234L] . . . **Armenian Gregorian Church** delegates, meeting Sept. 30 in Erivan, Soviet Armenia, elected Vazgen Baldjian, 41, Bishop of Rumania & Bulgaria, as Catholicos (pontiff) of the church with the title Vazgen I to succeed the late Catholicos Kevork VI.

OBITUARIES

Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, 58, Mexican pres. 1940-46, Defense Min. 1937-39; Oct. 13 on his ranch near Mexico City (heart ailment). [See Vol. IV, p. 282N]

Archbishop Chrysostom Cavourdis, 85, who retired as last head of schismatic Old (Julian) Calendar sect of Greek Orthodox Church in 1952, 3 mos. after Greek Govt. released him from monastic confinement for schismatic activities; death disclosed in Athens Oct. 13.

Dr. Carlos Guillermo Davila, 68, secy. gen. Org. of American States since June 1954, provisional Chilean pres. 1932, Chilean Amb. to U.S. 1927-32, former newspaper editor; Oct. 19 in Washington. [See Vol. XIV, p. 271E1]

Jean Guérin Du Bosq de Beaumont, 59, N. Y. representative of wartime French Provisional (de Gaulle) Govt., Justice Min. in Mendès-France Govt.; Oct. 13 in Nice, France.

Sir Alexander Dunbar, 67, British Aircraft Production Ministry's Controller Gen. 1942-43, ex-chrmn. English Steel Corp.; Oct. 14 in Sheffield, Eng.

Prof. Jacques Faitlowitz, 74, who rejoined Ethiopia's Negro Jews (Falashas) with world Jewry in 1904 after they had been found cut off from the world for thousands of years; Oct. 15 in Tel Aviv.

Israel Zev Frishberg, 79, Ukranian-born Hebrew educator & author who pioneered in teaching spoken Hebrew; Oct. 18 in New York.

Nancy Gibbs, 63, Welsh-born musical comedy singer of 1920s-30s; Oct. 13 in Liverpool of throat cancer.

John Hodiak, 41, film, TV & stage actor (*The Caine Mutiny Court Martial*); Oct. 19 in Tarzana, Calif. of coronary thrombosis.

Dr. Thomas H. Jones, 85, Deputy Secy. to British Cabt. 1916-1930, authority on economics & political economy; Oct. 15 in London.

Chet A. Keyes, 60, Asst. U. S. District Attorney in Kansas City, Mo., who won national prominence as prosecutor of bootleggers in Philadelphia & Kansas City in 1930s; Oct. 16 in Kansas City after surgery for liver ailment.

Sir Piers (Walter) Legh, 64, equerry to Duke of Windsor when latter was Prince of Wales & King of England, master of royal household under King George VI & Queen Elizabeth II until retirement in 1953; Oct. 16 in London. (His U.S.-born wife, formerly Mrs. Alfred T. [Sarah Polk Bradford] Shaughnessy, died Oct. 17.)

8th Marquess of Londonderry (Edw. Chas. Stewart Robt. Vane-Tempest-Stewart), 52, Conservative MP 1931-45, owner of extensive mining interests which were nationalized; Oct. 18 in London.

Edward (Jim) N. MacWilliams, 69, ex-radio & vaudeville star; Oct. 14 in Virginia Beach, Va.

Demetrios Maximos, 82, Greek Premier 1947, ex-gov. Natl. Bank of Greece, former Forgn. Min.; Oct. 16 in Athens. [See Vol. VII, p. 270L]

Dr. Carl Richard Moore, 62, authority on biology of sex, Zoology Dept. chrmn. at U. of Chicago; Oct. 16 in Chicago.

José Ortega y Gasset, 72, Spanish writer & philosopher who favored "Europeanization" of Spain as opposed to political & intellectual isolationism; Oct. 18 in Madrid of cancer.

Herman Seydel, Belgian-born chemist (head of Seydel Chemical Co.) who announced development of benzoate compound to relieve arthritis in 1936; Oct. 13 in Jersey City.

Giancomo C. Steyt, 46, Minister at the Dutch Embassy in Paris who had been identified as receiver of secret U. S. documents from ex-Natl. Security Agency employe Joseph S. Petersen Jr.; Oct. 12 in Wassenaar, the Netherlands. [Vol. XIV, p. 433F2]

Mrs. Henry Suydam (Anne Hamilton Gordon), 54, wife of U. S. State Dept. news chief; Oct. 15 in Washington of brain hemorrhage. [See p. 182C2]

Dr. Mark Wischnitzer, 73, Russian-born authority on Jewish history; Oct. 16 in Tel Aviv.

Kate Wollman, 85, last surviving member of philanthropic family (Wm. J. Wollman Foundation), donor of Central Park (N. Y.) skating rink & playground; Oct. 15 in New York.

*Fiction †Non-fiction
§First figure—favorable reviews (of leading N.Y. daily critics); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 15—Pittsburgh 13, Phila. 7. **Oct. 16**—San Fran. 27, Detroit 24; Cleve. 24, Washn. 14; Green Bay 30, Los Ang. 28; Chi. Bears 38, Balti. 10; N.Y. 10, Chicago Cards 0.

College
(Oct. 15)

Ark. 27, Texas 20	Mich. St. 21, N. Dame 7
Auburn 14, Ga. Tech 12	Miss. 27, Tulane 13
Bos. C. 23, Detroit 0	Miss. St. 20, Ky. 14
Bos. U. 32, Drake 2	Navy 34, Penn St. 14
Bucknell 38, Temple 0	N.C. St. 13, Wake F. 13
Cinci. 13, Marqt. 12	Oklahoma 44, Kan. 6
Citadel 25, Furman 19	Ore. 21, Calif. 0
Colgate 15, Prnctn. 6	Pitt 21, Nebr. 7
COP 13, Ore. St. 7	Richmond 7, VPI 7
Duke 20, Ohio St. 14	Rutgers 14, Brown 12
Florida 18, LSU 14	San Jose 14, N.M. 0
G. Wash. 25, Penn. 6	SMU 20, Rice 0
Georgia 47, Fla. St. 14	Syracuse 13, Army 0
Harvd. 21, Colmba. 7	Tenn. 20, Ala. 0
H. Cross 7, Quantico 0*	Tex. A&M 19, TCU 16
Houston 21, Okla. AM 13	UCLA 21, Stanford 13
Illinois 21, Minn. 13	Utah St. 32, Mont. 6
Ind. 14, Villanova 7	Vdbt. 12, Chatnga. 0†
Iowa 20, Purdue 20	Virginia 20, VMI 13
Iowa St. 20, Mo. 14	Wash. St. 9, Idaho 0
Lafyt. 21, Dartm. 13	W. Va. 39, W&M 13
Lehigh 21, Gettys. 18	Williams 27, Bowdoin 6
Maryland 25, N.C. 7	Wyoming 23, Tulsa 19
Mich. 14, Nwestn. 2	Yale 34, Cornell 6

*Oct. 16 †Oct. 14

Auto racing: Stirling Moss & Peter Collins of Britain, driving a Mercedes 3,000, won the Targa Florio (936 mi) at Palermo, Sicily Oct. 16. Sherwood Johnston of Greenwich, Conn., driving a Jaguar, won the President's Cup sports car race Oct. 16 at Hagerstown, Md. at an avg. of 87.9 mph. for about 100 mi. [See p. 308D1] . . . **Boxing:** Wallace (Bud) Smith of Cincinnati won a 15-round decision over Jimmy Carter of New York in Cincinnati Oct. 19 to retain the world lightweight title [see p. 220D2]. Gordon Wallace knocked out Randy Turpin, ex-world middlewt. champion, in London Oct. 18, after which Turpin announced his retirement from boxing. [See Vol. XIV, p. 152C2] . . . **Fencing:** world championships in Rome—Italy won electric foils team title by defeating Hungary (Oct. 10); Josef Gyurkza of Hungary, men's electric foils (Oct. 12); Hungary, women's épée team (Oct. 13); Italy, men's épée team, and Irene Camber of Italy, women's foils (Oct. 14); Giorgio Anglesio of Italy, men's épée. [See p. 204A1]

Horse racing: Howell E. Jackson's Nasrina, Bill Boland up, won the $130,000 Gardenia Stakes for 2-yr.-olds Oct. 15 at Garden State (Camden, N. J.), for $87,578. Walmac Farm's Hasseyampa, Billy Fisk up, won the $94,050 Gold Cup at Hawthorne (Chicago) Oct. 15, for $55,200. Belair Stud Farm's Nashua, Eddie

Arcaro up, won the $79,950 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park (N. Y.) Oct. 15, for $52,850. C. T. Chenery's Manotick, Angel Valenzuela up, won the $62,000 Ladies' Handicap at Belmont Oct. 12, for $43,900. [See p. 340G1] . . . **Weightlifting:** world championships in Munich Oct. 12-16—Paul Anderson, 22, of Toccoa, Ga., heavywt., who set world records of 410 lb. in the press, 1,130 lb. in the Olympic triathlon; Arkadii Vorobiev of Russia, middle-heavywt.; Tommy Kono of Sacramento, Calif., light-heavywt.; Pete George of Akron, O., middlewt.; Nikolau Kostylev of Russia, lightwt.; Rafael Tchimichkian of Russia, featherwt.; Vladimir Stogov of Russia, bantamwt. (The U. S. claimed the team title with 30 pts. to Russia's 29 after Kono won the physique or "Mr. Universe" title. Russia led, 29-25, in weightlifting events.) [See p. 212C1]

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Donald M. Campbell, 34, of England escaped injury Oct. 16 when his jet-propelled *Bluebird* sank in Lake Mead near Las Vegas, Nev. while being towed to shore through rough water after an unsuccessful attempt to set a new world hydroplane speed record. [See p. 252C2] . . . **Tennis** stars Ken Rosewall & Lewis Hoad of Australia rejected Oct. 17 an offer from Jack Kramer to join him & Tony Trabert in a world professional tour [see p. 340D2]. Doris Hart, 30, announced Oct. 18 she would quit amateur tennis to become a tennis instructor at the Flamingo Hotel in Miami Beach. [See p. 308C1] . . . **Steve Thompson,** 17, halfback for Hillsboro H. S. in Nashville, Tenn., died Oct. 17 of a brain hemorrhage suffered in a school football game Oct. 14. [See p. 8C2] . . . **Auto racing** rules issued by the French Govt. Oct. 19 required tracks 7 meters (23 ft.) wide for Grand Prix events and other safety precautions to prevent accidents menacing the safety of roadside spectators. [See p. 203D3] . . . **Dick Poe,** 9, swam the Golden Gate at San Francisco Oct. 17 in 38 min. (.7 mi. from San Francisco to Marin County).

Branch Rickey, 74, announced Oct. 19 he would retire Nov. 1 as gen. mgr. of the Pittsburgh Pirates but would continue to serve as an advisor on player talent to help the club develop an NL pennant winner. [See p. 323F2; Vol. XIV, 280B2] . . . **Ralph Kiner,** 32, obtained his release as a Cleveland player Oct. 18 to become gen. mgr. at San Diego in the Pacific Coast League. [See p. 16G1] . . . **Bucky Walters,** 46, Milwaukee coach, was named Oct. 17 as N. Y. Giant pitching coach to succeed Frank Shellenback, who retired from coaching because of ill health. [See p. 323E2] . . . **Eddie Joost** was released Oct. 13 by Boston. [See p. 104D2] . . . **Ed Lopat** was released Oct. 13 by Baltimore. [See p. 260B2] . . . **Vic Raschi** was released Oct. 17 by Kansas City. [See p. 144B3] . . . **Tom Borland** was signed Oct. 18 by Baltimore. [See p. 323G2] . . . **Player trade** Oct. 18: outfielder Cal Abrams from Baltimore to the Chicago White Sox for infielder Bobby Adams.

Earned run averages for pitchers in the major leagues last season, reported Oct. 12 by the AP: gave Billy Pierce, 28, of the AL Chicago White Sox the lowest avg.—1.97 runs per 9 innings. (He won 15 games, lost 10.) Next best averages: AL—Whitey Ford of N. Y., 2.62; Early Wynn of Cleve., 2.82; NL—Bob Friend of Pittsburgh, 2.84 (won 14, lost 9; first pitcher for last-place club to lead ERA averages in a major league since tabulations began 1912). [See p. 323D2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Northeastern Floods. Torrential rains & floods of an Atlantic-born extra-tropical cyclone brought death & destruction Oct. 14-17 to areas of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine & Canada. Some of the worst-hit sections were still repairing damage done in August by the even more disastrous Hurricane Diane.* Connecticut was the heaviest sufferer. 44 persons reported dead or missing by Oct. 19 included 13 dead & 5 missing in Connecticut, 11 dead in New York, 7 dead in Pennsylvania. Rail & other transportation was halted in many areas, electricity cut off, drinking water contaminated.

Red Cross, Fed. Civil Defense, armed forces & volunteer workers were called into action to evacuate thousands of families and to feed & shelter flood refugees. Pres. Eisenhower, recuperating in Denver from a heart attack, was told of the situation Oct. 16 and approved federal relief measures. Fed. Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson flew to Hartford, Conn. Oct. 17 to supervise federal aid.

Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter to Gov. Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island, New England Governors Conference chrmn., gave general approval Oct. 18 to immediate flood control & relief programs totaling $51,953,000 proposed by the conference after Hurricane Diane. He promised to propose "specific" legislation for federal disaster insurance [see p. 279G2]. The Small Business Admin. Aug. 18 promised to speed disaster loans, and the Gen. Services Admin. said it would let small businesses in stricken areas buy surplus federal equipment & materials at 10% of cost.

Other Disasters & Accidents. India-Pakistani flood death toll was placed at 1,700 Oct. 13 in Govt. reports (1,000 in Indian [East] Punjab, 5,000 in Pakistani [West] Punjab, 200 in Patiala State & East Punjab States Union of India). [See p. 340E2] . . . 23 persons were reported killed by a flood in Volos, Greece Oct. 13. [See p. 144D2] . . . 6 bus passengers were killed & 21 persons injured Oct. 15 when a Greyhound bus (en route Chicago-N.Y.) collided with a trailer truck stalled on a highway near Michigan City, Ind. . . . 5 persons were killed Oct. 19 when a tractor-trailer truck, out of control because of brake failure, crashed into a car & another truck as it rolled down Big Savage Mt. near Cumberland, Md. . . . The Natl. Fire Protection Assn. reported in Boston Oct. 17 that damages from fire totaled $1,016,915,000 in the U.S. in 1954, a $5 million decline from 1953. . . . Joel Wolfe Thorne, 40, wealthy auto racer & flying enthusiast, was killed Oct. 18 when his Beechcraft Bonanza plane crashed into an apartment bldg. in North Hollywood, Calif. Mrs. Betty Jean Wolf, 18, & Sherrill Preston, 6 wks. old, occupants of an apartment wrecked in the crash, also were killed.

Crime. Bodies of John Schuessler, 13 & Anton Schuessler, 11, brothers, & Robert Peterson, 13, victims of beating & mutilation, were found Oct. 18 in a ditch in the Robinson Woods forest preserve in n.w. Chicago. . . . Mrs. Margaret W. Kellogg, wealthy widow who had attracted publicity by buying jewelry for her dog, was robbed of $20,000 cash & $125,000 worth of jewelry, including a $1,500 dog's diamond necklace, by 2 masked bandits at her home in Omaha, Nebr. Oct. 19. . . . Milton & Rosalie Schwartz were indicted by a grand jury in Philadelphia Oct. 14 on abortion & perjury charges in the Oestreicher abortion-death case. [See p. 316E2]

*Late estimates put Hurricane Diane's damage at about $500 million. 191 persons were reported to have died; including 113 in Pennsylvania, 54 in Connecticut; many still were missing. Robert Pierpont, director of Red Cross flood relief in eastern states, said in New York Oct. 17 that by Oct. 15 the Red Cross had "spent or allocated $11,214,305 for rehabilitation of 12,375 of the 14,375 families requiring Red Cross aid after Hurricane Diane." Defense contracts amounting to nearly $71 million had been awarded in the hurricane-stricken areas as a relief measure. [See p. 292F1]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Sir Winston Churchill was named Oct. 16 as first winner of the Williamsburg Award, $10,000 & a reproduction of a town crier's bell to be presented by Colonial Williamsburg (Va.) trustees at appropriate periods for an "outstanding contribution to the historic struggle of men to live free & self-respecting in a just society." [See p. 302E3] . . . **Dr. Forrest Frank Hill,** 54, ex-Farm Credit Admin. & former Cornell U. provost, was appointed a Ford Foundation vice pres. to handle projects for helping Asian & Near Eastern countries raise living & learning standards (announced Oct. 16). . . . **Maj. Samuel Woodfill,** late Medal of Honor winner who had been described by Gen. John J. Pershing as World War I's "outstanding soldier," was reburied in Arlington Natl. Cemetery Oct. 17. [See Vol. XI, p. 264C] . . . **Irving T. Bennett's** death in Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Oct. 3 was ruled suicide by the county medical examiner Oct. 18. Bennett was reported to have taken barbituates while temporarily mentally disturbed. [See p. 331G1] . . . **Oscar R. Ewing,** 66, ex-Fed. Security Administrator, was married to Mrs. Mary Whiting Thomas, 49, in Durham, N. C. Oct. 12. [See Vol. XIII, p. 83E; Vol. XII, 353E] . . . **Tamara Toumanova,** 35, ballerina, divorced film writer-producer Casey Robinson, 52, in Santa Monica, Calif. Oct. 8.